

THE HISTORY OF SPANISH FORK

The Given Massacre.—On May 26, 1865, John Given and his family, consisting of Mrs. Given, their son, John, aged 19, and their daughters, Mary, Annie, and Martha, aged respectively, 9, 5, and 3 years, were attacked in their home in Thistle Valley, near Indianola, and all were killed. Charles Leah and Charles Browne, two young men of Spanish Fork, were living with the Given family, and on the night in question were sleeping in a wagon box at one end of the willow hut in which the family made their home. When they saw the Indians, the young men seized their guns and made their escape by running into the willows along the creek and wading down the stream.

A Treaty of Peace.—Shortly after the massacre of the Given family, Col. O. H. Irish, superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah, President Brigham Young, members of the Council of the Twelve and other civic and church leaders, on June 8th, 1865, effected a treaty of peace with a number of Indian chiefs at the Indian Farm at Spanish Fork. Among the chiefs who were present on this occasion were the old chief, Sowiette, who had always shown a good feeling toward the white men, Kanosh, Sanpitch, and

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Tabby. Sanpitch was not kindly disposed toward the treaty and argued against it, but persuasion and presents brought him to the proper point of view, and he finally attached his signature, which consisted of a cross, as was the case with all the other chiefs except Kanosh, who prided himself upon his ability to write his name.

The treaty stipulated that the Indians were to withdraw from Utah Valley within one year's time and take up their residence upon the government reservation in Uintah county. They were not to molest the whites in any way nor to go to war with other tribes except in self-defence. In return for their living up to the conditions of the treaty, they were to have \$25,000 per year distributed among them for the first ten years; \$20,000 annually for the next twenty years, and \$15,000 annually for the next thirty years. They were to have the protection of the government; farms were to be laid out for them, grist and lumber mills built, schools established and maintained, to which the children could be sent to acquire the learning of the whites.